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MANY CATHOLICS IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 7)

Charles L. White, D. D. The French founder of the brotherhood was a remarkable man in many respects. It was he who discarded the individual method of instruction and initiated the simultaneous or class method which obtains in the schools today. In 1862 he organized primary free schools in Rheims and two years later started normal schools. As the product of his genius technical schools and schools of design were started in 1895 and a boarding college was born under the same guiding hand in 1898. He also established many Sunday schools and evening schools.

The Alexian Brothers.
The Alexian Brothers, who have hospitals in several important cities, have been concerned chiefly with the bodily welfare of mankind rather than mental development. This is in line with the spirit of the times during which it was founded—at the height of the greatest plague, called the Black Death, in the fourteenth century. During that frightful scourge which depopulated many thriving centers of Europe, brave and devout men united to assist in alleviating human suffering. Among these was found the germ of the Alexian Brotherhood. The founder of the order is known only vaguely as Tobias, and the birthplace was at Melchen, Brabant, in 1300. They were first called the Cellites, but later on chose St. Alexius as their patron saint. During the French revolution disorders and persecution proved disastrous to the order, but in 1850 it was restored to its ancient monastic discipline. The first American hospital under the direction of the brotherhood was established in Chicago in 1866, by Brother Bonaventura Thielens. The handsome building erected in 1868 was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt the following year. There are numerous important hospitals throughout the middle west which are under the direction of this brotherhood.

Helping Wayward Youth.
An educational order which has been instrumental in much good in the Ohio river valley is that of the Brothers of the Poor of St. Francis Seraphicus, devoted to the care of delinquent and wayward youth. The first American hospital under the direction of the brotherhood was established in Chicago in 1866, by Brother Bonaventura Thielens. The handsome building erected in 1868 was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt the following year. There are numerous important hospitals throughout the middle west which are under the direction of this brotherhood.

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Married Life the First Year

No 26—The Baby's Name By Mabel Herbert Urner

SINCE the baby's birth, nothing had been said about its name. For weeks before, Helen had thought of countless names. She had spent many happy hours dreaming of what she would call her baby—her beautiful, golden-haired, blue-eyed baby.

She had made a list of names and talked them over with Warren. If it were to be the boy, she wanted most of all to call it after his father. But Warren had vigorously protested. One "Warren" in the family, he said, was quite enough; and he believed in giving children individual names of their own, and not those of their parents.

This had killed a secret hope which Helen had long cherished—that if it should be a little girl, he would insist on calling it after her.

But, with their own names eliminated, Helen's fancy had hovered uncertainly around many others. Warren was inclined toward the strong, old-fashioned names like John, William, Mary and Elizabeth.

But Helen wanted something more modern, and as Warren said, more "romantic and novelistic." Richard and Winifred had been the names of their own, and not those of their parents. This had killed a secret hope which Helen had long cherished—that if it should be a little girl, he would insist on calling it after her.

But now that the baby had come and it was neither a blue-eyed nor golden-haired, but, instead, a very homely, red-faced, bald-headed little girl, Helen had not the heart to talk of names. And she was grateful to Warren for his silence on that subject.

They just called it "baby"—that seemed quite sufficient for the time. They didn't even use the feminine pronoun. "It's crying," or "it's asleep" was what they usually said.

It was Warren's father who first brought up the question of the name. For days Helen had been dreading the time when he would come to see the baby. She begged Warren not to let him come just yet, to put him off on some pretext until she was stronger and the baby a little older.

But one afternoon, wholly unexpectedly, he stopped at Warren's office and insisted on going home with him—said it was quite time he saw "that baby."

Warren was helpless. He did not even have a chance to telephone to Helen. When they reached the apartment, they found her in an old wrapper, her hair in disorder. She had just got the baby to sleep and was sorting over some flannels which had come from the laundry.

Her confusion and embarrassment were painful. She had always disliked and feared her father-in-law—and for him to find her like this.

Grandfather's Advent.
"And who is that baby?" he asked in his curt, brusque way. "It's in the nursery. I've just got it to sleep."

"Well, I must see the baby. That's what I came for. Is this the nursery?" he started toward the door. "Oh, I'm afraid if you wake it up now, it will cry," Helen objected, nervously.

"Oh, all babies must cry some; it's good for them. Oh, here's the little shaver." He was bending over the crib now.

Only the top of the baby's head and its little red, clenched fists were visible. Helen stood on the other side of the crib, praying that it wouldn't awake. And then, to her amazement, he deliberately drew the covers from its face.

The Baby Awakens.
"Oh, father—you mustn't awaken it!" protested Warren, who was standing behind Helen. "It's so hard for Helen to get it to sleep."

"I'm not going to awaken it, but I can't see it all covered up like that." But already the baby was awake. It was one bewildered look up at the unfamiliar face bending over it, and then began to cry—not an ordinary baby whimper, but an angry, protesting scream. It had never been abruptly awakened before and it was loudly proclaiming its wrath.

With an indignant glance at her father-in-law, Helen turned to her husband and said: "What do you think of that?"

"I suppose we should name the baby soon." "Yes, but not now. I'd like to wait a little longer—a few weeks, say. I don't want to explain, even to him, that all the names she had thought of were for beautiful, golden-haired, laughing babies; not for the poor, homely little baby that was now whimpering in her arms. And she wanted to wait until it was a little older, hoping that it would be a little less unattractive."

Perhaps he understood, for he pressed her close in his arms as he said, quietly: "Very well, dear; we'll wait."

With the Exchanges

father-in-law. Helen took it up and tried to soothe it. But it had never screamed so loudly, its face had never seemed so red nor its mouth so large. Helen was miserably conscious that Mr. Curtis was watching it critically. She tried to shield its face in her arms, but it persisted in wriggling around so it could be plainly seen. It was all she could do to repress her own tears of anger and mortification.

"Martha" Proposed.
"And what are you going to call it?" her father-in-law asked, quite unperturbed, when the baby stopped to catch its breath.

"We haven't talked of that yet," Helen answered, with as much cold dignity as, under the circumstances, she could assume.

"You haven't talked of it yet?" he asked. "What the child is—how old? Four weeks, isn't it?" "Four weeks and five days."

"Well, it must be named. It must be named and christened at once. Call it Martha—that's my mother's name. What do you say to that, Warren? Martha—after your grandmother Curtis?"

"Why, I—I'll leave that to Helen," Warren answered, much embarrassed. "I don't think I should like Martha," Helen said, quickly.

"Catherine" Next.
"Then how about Catherine? Warren's great aunt was Catherine—Catherine Curtis, and a very fine woman, too. That would be an excellent name. You'd better decide right now on Catherine."

"Mr. Curtis," Helen's voice was icy. "Warren and I would prefer to name our baby ourselves. And now, since you have awakened it, if you will kindly go into the other room, perhaps you can quiet it again. I don't think I can while you are here."

It was the first time any member of Mr. Curtis's family had ever had the courage to speak to him like that. Just what blistering reply he would have made, they never knew, for Warren quickly touched him on the arm and drew him into the other room.

"Cordie, father, Helen is nervous and unstrung, and it's so hard for her when the baby cries. She really isn't well enough to see anyone yet."

"Well, evidently the child has inherited some of her temper, for the way it screams," Mr. Curtis retorted angrily.

Helen Protested.
Warren flushed, but refrained from making any comment. There was nothing to be gained by antagonizing his father. He only wanted to mollify him to get him off quietly without any further scene. He succeeded at last and hurried back to Helen in the nursery.

She had almost quieted the baby, but her own eyes were full of angry, indignant tears.

"Dear, you mustn't mind father, that's only his way." "Oh, that's what you always say. But for him to come here at this time and deliberately wake the baby and upset me—"

"Yes, I know he shouldn't. It was most unbecoming." "And that he should presume to name our baby in that peremptory, off-hand way."

"Yes, I know," he admitted, soothingly. "It was unparliamentary, but try not to think about it any more."

The Point Evident.
It was not later than the evening that he said, doubtfully: "I suppose we should name the baby soon."

"Yes, but not now. I'd like to wait a little longer—a few weeks, say. I don't want to explain, even to him, that all the names she had thought of were for beautiful, golden-haired, laughing babies; not for the poor, homely little baby that was now whimpering in her arms. And she wanted to wait until it was a little older, hoping that it would be a little less unattractive."

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SHOCKING DEATH RATE OF BABES

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS NOT MADE

United States Official Condemns Laxity of Registration Officials.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11.—An important feature of the session on Municipal, State and Federal Prevention of Infant Mortality, of the annual meeting of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, now in session at the Johns Hopkins university, was a report on "Birth Registration," by Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the department of vital statistics of the bureau of the census, Washington. The session was presided over by Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Wilbur said:

"Because we do not register births in the United States, it is impossible to compute a death rate for babies in any state or in any city in the United States in such a way as to be comparable with the infant death rate of any other civilized country."

"The blame is sometimes placed upon physicians or midwives for failure or neglect to register births. This is unfair, because the physicians and midwives are not charged with the enforcement of the registration laws, but to obey them."

"In a rapidly growing number of states, children must produce their birth certificates before they can go to work. In New York city they must produce such certificates before they can enter the public schools, and again before they can go to work. The exceptional children admitted upon other evidence of age are put to such inconvenience in the process, that every effort is made by parents to get birth certificates. Of 28,000 children, native-born and foreign-born alike, who get working papers each year in New York city, between the ages of 14 and 16 one-third are without birth certificates. The remaining quarter who fail to get birth certificates, are native American children and those who come from certain parts of Russia or from the earthquake stricken district in Europe, and the overwhelming majority throughout the greater part of this nation, in depriving the children and citizens of the most fundamental of all vital and industrial statistics, the record of births."

Dr. Wilbur said that it is the fault of lax registration officials that births are not registered in those states and cities which have operable laws.

Mothers' Problem, Says Phillips.
Asserting that it was "up to the mothers" to solve the problem of infant mortality, Dr. C. Phillips, secretary of the New York milk commission, in an address on "Infants' Milk Depots and Infant Mortality," emphasized the importance of the educational features of the baby's milk dispensary.

"Infant mortality is to be lowered, not by philanthropy or by institutions, or by the medical profession, or by the state, but by intelligent motherhood."

Mr. Phillips characterized the milk problem as the fulcrum on which rests the lever of the situation—the instrument through which medical, social, educational and philanthropic prevention affect their purpose. It is, he said, "more than a depot from which milk is distributed. It is an educational center, a district branch for the dispensation of relief, and an indispensable co-operative unit between nurses, physicians, clinics, dispensaries, hospitals and various philanthropic institutions which concern themselves directly with the welfare of the child."

"I look forward," the speaker said, "to the time when more effective ways of cooperation and coordination can be worked out between milk depots which reach directly into homes and hospitals, dispensaries and clinics, which care for babies on a larger institutional scale, as I believe it is desirable that the assistance and supervision exercised over mothers from the period before confinement until the child is weaned should be as uniform as possible with respect to instruction given and methods taught."

Worse Than Cholera.
"In the event of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or other dreaded diseases, glaring headlines and front page newspaper articles arouse and alarm the community, sink into the consciousness of the United States in every 100,000 of population, 723 infants died from this cause, 70 percent of the deaths being preventable. In the same

year, tuberculosis, pneumonia and diphtheria and enteritis caused 43 percent of the total deaths from disease without creating any marked public comment."

Shocking Death Rate.
Among the papers presented at the session on Municipal, State and Federal Prevention of Infant Mortality was one by Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary-general of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, on "The Necessity for More Minute Study of the Causes of Infant Mortality." Taking the infant mortality for 1908, reported by the United States census bureau, Dr. Fulton said: "The total deaths in the registration area under the age of one year numbered 134,482. The causes of earliest death are prematurity, malformation, injuries sustained at birth and syphilis. These agents destroyed 47,271 infants. Living births in such cases are deplorable and speedy deaths are not to be regretted. These 47,271 deaths are separated from the others under the title of the 'Unit'."

Deaths From Convulsions.
"Next in order of deadliness to the new born comes convulsions, charged with 2345 deaths under one year. The term 'convulsions' signifies want of knowledge of the true cause of death. Combining convulsions with other ill-defined and unknown causes, another group is separated, under the title 'Unexplained.' These numbered in 1908 in the registration area 12,358."

"After these are left 16,903 deaths, whose causes are known and have their origin after birth. The important members of this group in the order of their deadliness, near the threshold of life, are whooping cough, diphtheria, diseases of the mouth, suffocation, acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, measles, tuberculosis-meningitis, meningitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tetanus and pneumonia."



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as that for the corresponding quarter of 1907, and the infant mortality of the entire state of Connecticut was 193 per 1000 births in the third quarter of

(Continued on Page Nine.)

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